

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VII.

WEDNESDAY MARCH 16, 1868.

[No. 2119.]

Sales at Vendue.

One every Tuesday and Friday.
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day. All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

State Lottery, New-York.

For the promotion of Literature, and for other purposes, positively commences drawing

ON THE

First Tuesday in April next.

Payment of prizes guaranteed by the State Legislature.

HIGHEST PRIZES.

1	\$25,000
1	10,000
2	5,000
4	2,000
7	1,000

And a very considerable number of inferior prizes—less than two blanks to a prize.

The tickets at Eight Dollars each, for sale at R. GRAY'S book-store, Alexandria.

HEMP FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish to sell for cash, or on a time.

Bryan Hampson.

December 30.

WANTED

A middle aged woman, capable of managing a house. To one of good character liberal wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

Sept. 9.

PROFILES,

CUT AND FRAMED;

AND

PROFILE LIKENESS.

IRON IN GOLD LEAF ON GLASS;

NEXT door to Mr. F. ROBINSON'S Store on King-Street, nearly opposite the Indian Queen Tavern.

January 15.

TEN PIPES

Choice Cognac Brandy,

8 hhd. West-India Rum,
10 q. casks L. P. Teneriffe Wine,
16 casks Rice,
15 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,

For Sale by

Catlett and Fisk.

November 19.

JAMES SANDERSON,

Offers for sale very low,

25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
5 pipes Cognac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton

And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE.

10 pipes old port
5 do. Madeira
30 quarter casks Lisbon
12 do. particular Teneriffe
15 do. Malaga
15 pipes old cognac brandy
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
5 hhd. 3d proof Antigua rum
1 do. first quality molasses
6 do. green copperas
2 do. alum
20 do. brown sugar
20 bags pimento
15 do. pepper
10 chesny young hyson
10 do. hyson skin
3 do. imperial
160 bags green coffee
150 kegs madder
50 do. ground ginger
30 do. raisins
1500 lbs. bacon, well cured
5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.

All times he has the first quality flour for sale on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his terms.

GREEN COFFEE.

5000 lb. best Green COFFEE

FOR SALE BY

James Sanderson.

Feb. 15

TO RENT,

and possession given on the 14th of November next,

The three story Brick House

On the corner of King and Columbia-streets, now occupied by Mr. John Roberts. For terms apply to Col. GEORGE DENEALE, living next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss,

City of Washington, Oct. 20. dtf

FOR SALE, BY

LEWIS DEBLOISE

At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf, French Brandy, in pipes

Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter casks

New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels

Molasses, in hogsheads

Cod-Fish, in boxes

Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears, in barrels

Cheese

Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

March 9.

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. Nichols, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

ALSO, TO RENT,

The House lately occupied by Mrs. Fitzgerald, situated on Water-street, having every convenience to accommodate a genteel family. Immediate possession may be had.—Apply as above.

January 12.

6m

For Sale,

A VALUABLE MERCHANT MILL, containing two pair of Stones and the necessary machinery for manufacturing flour; also a Mill for grinding corn and rye, and a Saw Mill, all in complete order. This property is very convenient to a millinery and situated in a most excellent neighborhood for wheat and for retailing goods. For the amount of the purchase, wet and dry goods would be taken for a considerable part or perhaps all, or some Alexandria property would be taken for a part. For further particulars enquire of the PRINTER.

February 10.

d

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Craik and Washington, is this day dissolved by mutual consent—all persons indebted to them are requested to make payment to Mr. James Craik West, who is authorized to settle the concerns of the said firm.

James Craik,
Wm. Washington.

March 8.

THE subscriber being desirous to settle his accounts previous to the partnership, requests all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment to Mr. James C. West, who is authorized to attend to the settlement thereof.

James Craik.

March 8.

AT a general assembly of the state of Connecticut, held at New-Haven, on the second Thursday of October, A. D. 1807—Upon the petition of Simeon Loomis, of East Windsor, in Hartford county, shewing to this assembly that by means of various misfortunes he is reduced to poverty, praying for an act of insolvency; and that some of his creditors are resident in the states of New-York, Virginia and Georgia, as per memorial on file dated the 21st day of September, A. D. 1807—

Resolved by this Assembly, That said petition be continued to the session of this assembly to be holden in Hartford, in May next, and that notice of the pendency thereof be advertised in some of the newspapers published in the city of New-York, Alexandria in Virginia, and Savannah in Georgia, three weeks, at least six weeks before said session; which shall be good and sufficient notice to the creditors in the said states of the pendency of said petition.

A true copy of record.

Examined by

Samuel Willy's, Sec'y.

March 2.

dtw

FOR BOSTON.

The Schooner.

PRESIDENT.

Freight &c. will be taken on application to capt. Huckin's on board, or

John G. Ladd.

March 10.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers to the Alexandria ACADEMY, are respectfully informed that an election will take place at the academy on Monday the 11th day of April next, at 12 o'clock for thirteen trustees to serve for one year from that day.

March 11.

d

JOSEPH MANDEVILLE,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX-STREETS,

HAS RECEIVED,

6000 lb. Golden Chaffle 1st quality,

1 1/2 ton assorted Patent Shot,

20 half chests & boxes

Imperial,

Young Hyson, & } TEAS,

Hyson-skin,

5 pipes choice Cognac Brandy,

40 bbls. Rye Whiskey,

15 cases old Medoc Claret superior quality,

70 lb. Nutmegs,

50 dozen London Mustard,

5 casks London refined Salt-petre,

15 casks chewing Tobacco small twist

30 boxes Soap,

25 do. mould and dipp'd Candles,

45 kegs yellow ground Ginger,

30 boxes Havana Segars,

5 cwt. Zante Currants,

Raisins in boxes and casks,

Pearl and hulled Barley,

A small quantity basket salt.

Which with a very general assortment of Wines, Liquors and Groceries, he will sell low for cash, produce, or the usual credit.

Nov 16

Decree in Chancery.

By virtue of a decree of the superior court of chancery for the Richmond district, pronounced on an appeal, wherein Sarah Chapman, wife of Carr Chapman, deceased, and Susanna Chapman, an infant daughter of the said Carr Chapman, by the said Sarah Chapman, her guardian, were appellants, and Thompson and Veitch were appellees, I shall, on the first Monday in April next, before the court house of Prince William county, sell to the highest bidder, for ready money, or on a credit of 6, 12 & 18 months,

A Tract of Land,

IN the same county, which was granted to Thomas Chapman by deeds of lease and release from William Tebbis for 6 1/2 acres, bearing date the 17th and 18th days of June, 1774.

Also, one other tract of Land, in the same county, which was conveyed to the said Thomas Chapman by deeds of lease and release from Bertrand Ewell and his wife, and Jesse Ewell and his wife, for 30 acres, more or less, bearing date the 9th and 10th days of April, 1775.

Also, one tract or parcel of Land, which was conveyed to the said Chapman by deeds of lease and release from Jesse Ewell and his wife, and Bertrand Ewell and his wife, for 150 acres, more or less, bearing date the 2d and 3d days of January, 1784, all of which deeds are now of record in the county court of Prince William. And also, all the other estate, right, title, claim and possession which Carr Chapman, on the 20th November, 1797, had of and in to the land and real estate whereof his father or any of his ancestors had died, seized or possessed. The above description is taken from the mortgage deed executed by Carr Chapman to Thompson & Veitch on the 20th November, 1797, and now recorded in Prince William court, under which the property is sold. It is understood that the three tracts of land have been united into one which adjoins the town of Dumfries. On it there is a dwelling house & some wood. The general rights described will, as it is believed, comprehend a fourth part of the reversion of all the dower land of Susanna Gwinnett, and one fourth part of the reversion of all the land devised by Thomas Chapman to Elizabeth Overall, after the death of the said Susanna and the said Elizabeth. Bond and approved security will be required.

Benjamin Botts.

March 8

dtw

FOR BOSTON,

The Schooner

COMMERCE,

Capt. JOSIAH BACON;

Will sail in a few days. Freight will be taken on easy terms on application to the Master on board at Ricketts and New-ton's wharf, or to

Anthony Rhodes,

Who has for Sale,

6 bales ALMONDS
3000 lbs. Rhode Island CHEESE
20 bbls. rye WHISKEY
2 pipes Holland GIN
1 hhd. MOLASSES
400 bushels seed POTATOES
50 bbls. Rhode Island CYDER
40 bbls. HERRING & SHAD
20 twelve foot BOATS
4 kegs POTASH, &c.

March 12

d

Just Received,

Per schr. Good Intent, from Boston,
51 boxes mould and dipt CANDLES, various sizes.

A few do. SOAP.

5 barrels draught PORTER, fine flavor.

10 do. APPLES, and

A fresh supply of SHOES,

Among which are, a few pair ladies' nankin fox'd walking shoes.

IN STORE,

40,000 weight BACON, first quality,

7 kegs manufactured TOBACCO.

1 pipe old Madeira WINE.

TRUNKS & SHOES as usual.

E. Gilman.

March 14

dtw

FINE ARTS.

L. Bell and Son,

TEACHERS OF DRAWING & PAINTING

AMBITIOUS to obtain the patronage of the respectable inhabitants of Alexandria inform them, that they have taken a room in Fairfax street, opposite to Mr. Gregg's, silversmith, for the purpose of teaching the above accomplishments. Terms for teaching the use of Indian Ink and Water Colors, 6 dollars per quarter—and for Oil Colors, ten dollars.

To commence on Wednesday March 16th, 1868.

The Capital Prize.

Ticket No. 6974 was drawn the 36th day in St. Mary's College Lottery, a prize of 30,000 dollars.—The Ticket was sold at G. and R. Waites, truly fortunate Lottery office, corner of Market and Charles Streets, to Mr. Dobbin, who we understand afterwards disposed of it to another person in this city. Ticket No. 15,564 which was drawn the second capital prize 15,000 dollars. Ticket No. 7001, which was drawn the third capital prize 10,000 dollars, and Ticket No. 1977 was drawn the 4th capital prize 5000 dollars were all sold at the same lucky office.

March 14.

STATE LOTTERY,

NEW YORK,

For the promotion of Literature and other purposes. Positively commences drawing

ON THE

First Tuesday in April next.

Payment of prizes guaranteed by the state legislature.

HIGHEST PRIZES.

1	\$25,000
1	10,000
2	5,000
4	2,000
7	1,000

And a very considerable number of inferior prizes. Less than two blanks to a prize.

The Tickets

Are now offered for sale in a variety of numbers at

G. & R. WAITE'S

Truly fortunate Lottery Offices in N. York at the following prices

Whole	\$7 50
Halves	3 75
Quarters	2
Eights	1

But will in a few days advance in price. All prizes purchased of G. and R. Waite will be paid by them, and every information relative to the lottery will be given to distant adventurers gratis.

Prize tickets in the New York & Baltimore Lottery taken in payment.

Orders for G. & R. Waite taken at J. March's book store, High-street, George town and punctually attended to.

March 14.

dtw

From the National Intelligencer of Monday.

A STATEMENT Of the affair between Mr. GARDENIER and Mr. CAMPBELL.

On the 23d day of February Mr. Gardenier addressed to Mr. George W. Campbell the following note:

City of Washington, Feb. 23, 1808.

SIR,
IT would be as impossible as it would be painful to me to remind you of all the expressions in which you indulged yourself concerning me in the debate in the house of representatives yesterday. Among them were charges of falsehood, meanness and baseness. I have allowed you one night to reflect on the intemperance of such language, and I must insist that you will either disavow the expressions alluded to, to the satisfaction of my friend, Mr. White, or through him authorize me to consider them as having been avowed out of the walls of the house. I am, sir, your obedient servant.

B. GARDENIER.

G. W. Campbell, Esq.

To this note Mr. G. W. Campbell returned the following answer:

Washington, February 23, 1808.

SIR,
YOUR note of this morning has just been received. In answer to which I have only to say that any expressions used by me will never be disavowed. The circumstance which produced the expressions which I used must be fresh in your recollection. The charge made on Saturday by you that the majority of the house, of whom I am one, were governed by French influence. Had the same charge been made in any other place I should have used the same expressions in answer to it. I am, sir, your most obdt.

GEO. W. CAMPBELL.

B. Gardenier, Esq.

To this note Mr. Gardenier returned the following answer:

Washington, February 23, 1808.

SIR,
I acknowledge the receipt of your note in answer to mine of this morning—after declaring "That any expression used by you will never be disavowed." you have in that note entered into a justification of those expressions. I am no less surprised now to find that you persist in imputing to me a charge I never made, than I was yesterday to hear you say the same thing. In my note of this morning I desired you either to disavow the offensive expressions made in the house, or to avow them out of the house. You have as yet done neither. You have merely said "had the same charge been made in any other place, I should have used the same expressions." This is no avowal of the expressions out of the house; because it does not suppose a state of things in which the expression could have been applied to me. I am therefore under the necessity of repeating the request contained in my note of this morning for the last time.

I am, sir, your obdt.

B. GARDENIER.

G. W. Campbell, Esq.

In answer to this letter Mr. George W. Campbell authorized his friend to deliver to the friend of Mr. Gardenier the following message:

I am authorized by Mr. G. W. Campbell, to make known to Mr. Gardenier, through you, that in regard to the affair which was the subject of his note of the 23d, and his letter of the same day, Mr. Campbell will claim no advantage of any privilege he may possess as a member of the house; and this, with the answer of Mr. Campbell to Mr. Gardenier's first note, is the only answer deemed proper to be made to his letter of the same date.

This message was delivered to the friend of Mr. Gardenier at 12 o'clock on the 24th; and on the same day Mr. Gardenier sent the following note.

Washington City, February 24, 1808.

SIR,
Mr. Eppes has this moment delivered to my friend, Mr. White, a message from you, in consequence of which I have to request of you to make arrangements for meeting me as speedily as your convenience will permit.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

B. GARDENIER.

G. W. Campbell, Esq.

In answer to this note Mr. George W. Campbell authorized his friend to deliver to the friend of Mr. Gardenier the following message:

I am authorized on the part of Mr. G. W. Campbell to say that he will meet Mr. Gardenier at such time and place as may be agreed on between us.

This message was delivered in about 3 quarters of an hour after receiving Mr. Gardenier's last note.

On the following day the friends of the parties in consequence of a previous arrangement, met on the top of the hill near Georgetown, and rode along the main road to Montgomery court house, until they passed the territorial line. A spot was fixed on just out of the district of Columbia, and not far from the road leading to Montgomery court house. The friends of the parties arranged, without any difficulty or difference of opinion, the time, place, and manner of meeting. The parties appeared on the ground before the appointed time. The appearance of a number of persons prevented them from carrying into effect the object of their meeting. Finding it impossible at that time to proceed, it was agreed on the ground that a new meeting should take place. The parties returned to the city of Washington, and about nine o'clock at night, Mr. White presented to Mr. Eppes the following note for Mr. Campbell:

Washington city, Feb. 27, 1808.

SIR,
A new arrangement in consequence of the unfortunate interruption which happened to day becomes indispensable. You will of course consent that our friends Mr. White and Mr. Eppes proceed to make it with all possible dispatch. I need not state the causes which render this of the first necessity.

I am your obedient servant,

B. GARDENIER.

G. W. Campbell, Esq.

To this note the friend of George W. Campbell returned the next morning the following answer:

February 28, 1808.

SIR,
Mr. Gardenier's note of last evening has been presented to Mr. Geo. W. Campbell. I shall be ready on his part to make the necessary arrangements with all possible dispatch.

I am your most obedient,

JOHN W. EPPES.

Mr. White:

The publicity given to the affair by the first unsuccessful attempt to meet on the Montgomery road, and the interposition afterwards of the civil authority of the district, delayed the second meeting a few days. A place having been fixed on without the district, the parties repaired to Bladensburg after night the evening preceding their meeting. They met the next morning, March the 1st, at the place appointed, took their stations, fired nearly at the same time, and Mr. Gardenier was severely wounded. Every thing was conducted on the ground with the utmost propriety. To prevent misrepresentations this statement is signed by the friends of the parties.

SAMUEL WHITE.

JOHN W. EPPES.

From the Norfolk Ledger.

POLITICAL REFLECTIONS.

Addressed to the people of the United States.

As the designs of France, in relation to America, were in their nature of a kind to shun the light; so the means for effecting her designs necessarily partook of the same duplicity. Informal intimations were to be given, that France was not unfavorable to the American cause. The officers of France were to be publicly prohibited from entering into the military service of the U. S. whilst at the same time men of deep political discernment and consummate intrigue, were to be selected and sent over, to offer their services as it were in defiance of the government of their country. This was to be a pretext for pretensions of extraordinary zeal in our cause, and was well calculated to suppress every suspicion, which might otherwise perhaps have arisen in our bosoms, that they were serving the particular and perhaps unfriendly views of their own nation and government.

Those who recollect any thing of the transactions of those days, cannot have forgotten the inundation of foreign adventurers, which then poured in upon us, Congress as well as the commander in chief, were embarrassed with incessant offers of service and propositions of vain projects. The public confidence was bestowed on some, but whether deservedly in all instances, may we not be permitted to doubt at this day?

As a specimen of the information, which was to be collected and transmitted in conformity with the memoir of Mons. Turgot, the public attention is solicited to the following passage from a letter addressed by a general officer

in the service of the U. S. to the count de St. Germain, minister of war in France at that period. The author was at the time of his coming over to America, a colonel in the service of France; after his return he was raised to the same confidential station of minister of war in that nation. The letter bears date—"Camp at White Marsh four leagues from Philadelphia, 12th Nov. 1777"—and as indicative of its nature is headed in the following manner—"Pour vous seulement Monsieur."—"In confidence to you alone my lord."—It begins with a reference to previous information which had been transmitted by the same writer, and after giving an account of certain recent transactions and of the situation of the American and British armies, it proceeds in the following terms.

"Now after the experience of this campaign, it is natural to put this question—Will the Americans succeed in obtaining their liberty or not? In France where you can only form your judgement from events as they appear at a distance; you will answer in the affirmative; we on the spot, who have seen how things go on think differently. To speak plain it has not been owing to the good conduct of the Americans, that the campaign upon the whole has terminated rather fortunately, but to the fault of the English."

The writer next proceeds to review, what he considered as errors on the part of the British, and to conjecture what might probably have been the result, had those errors been avoided. Having taken that review, he then proceeds as follows.

"However since the events, which depend on the skill of generals, cannot be foreseen, they should make no part of the conjectures, which they may form for the future. Let us pay attention solely to the number of troops, and I would hazard my opinion, that if the English could have here thirty thousand men, they ought to reduce the country. A second cause, which might hasten that reduction, and even effect it alone, is the want of warlike stores, and the necessities of life. With respect to the requisites for carrying on war, the Americans want almost every thing."

A description then follows of the former situation of the Americans, and of the habits and dispositions supposed to grow out of that situation, which rendered their existing circumstances both novel and irksome to them. The writer then declares not only a general imbecility of character, but also a disinclination to support the cause to which we were engaged.

"It is then necessary (says he) that France to accomplish this revolution, should furnish this people with every requisite to lessen the hardships of war. True it is, it will cost some millions; but they will be laid out in annihilating the power of England, which despoiled of her colonies, without a navy, and without commerce, will lose her importance, and leave France without a rival."

"Nevertheless (continued he) there are some who think France would not find their account in liberating the English colonies, and that she would run a risk of losing her own. But to any one acquainted with this country it is evident, that a long course of time must elapse, before it would be in a condition to conduct a fleet to make conquests. The jealousies between the provinces (the seeds of which are already sown) will have divided them into as many interests, as states; so that no one of them will be to be feared."

"It may be asked, whether to bring about the revolution in America, it would not be advisable for France to make a treaty with the U. S. and in concert with them, cross over with twelve or fifteen thousand men? That would be the way to mar all. The people here, though at war with the English (we see it every day) and in spite of all France has done, and means to do for them, would prefer a reconciliation with the English, rather than receive the forces of those whom they have the most reason to fear—(prefereroit de se reconcilier avec les Anglois, plutot que recevoir de forces de ceux, qu'ils ont le plus raison de craindre) or if she should consent at first, it would not be long before the natural antipathy between the two nations would manifest itself by the most terrible dissensions. Whoever has the advantage of that information, which is to be derived from a personal residence in this country, must know the thing to be impracticable."

"There is yet another project to examine. In the event of France being obliged to carry on the war openly against the English, might not she, in concert with congress, attempt Canada? From the preceding observation it is natural to suppose congress would not accede to such arrangement. The neighborhood of the French would give them an entire distaste to that liberty which they would believe themselves incapable of defending for any length of time; and if dependence be their fate they had rather be dependent on the English. (El dependance pour dependance, ils aimeroient mieux dependre des Anglois.)"

The writer then enters into a disquisition, whether, if a war should take place between France and Britain, it would be more advan-

* General Du Portail,

† For this letter see Appendix to Steedman's History of the American War.

tageous to France to attack the British islands in the West-Indies, or to dislodge the British from their remaining continental possessions in America: his decision is in favor of the attack upon the islands. He then proceeds, and concludes in the following manner.—"Employ the best means which policy may suggest to prevent the English from ever having more than twenty-five thousand men here. We had not more than thirty thousand in the whole of this campaign, to wit, the army of Mr. Washington never exceeded fifteen thousand, that of Gen. Putnam, five or six thousand, that of Mr. Gates, ten thousand. Should it be necessary to increase the whole one third, I do not know that it could be done."

"I have, perhaps, sir, entered into too tedious a detail; but you will pardon the length of my dissertations, caused solely by the anxiety I have felt to satisfy your desires, and to render my stay here as useful as in my power to make it."

Had an illustration of the manner, in which an agent conformably to the memoir of Mons. Turgot, ought to conduct himself been desired, a specimen more apposite could scarcely have been devised. This letter bears, in various instances, a manifest relation to the suggestions of that memoir.

Was it, for instance, the policy of France "to endeavor to know every thing that passed" among us, "avoiding, however, every thing that might lead to a suspicion, that they had here any direct or characterized agent?"

We find in this letter, information minute in its details, interesting in its selection of objects, transmitted in a manner and from a character, to escape all suspicion—"et pour vous seulement, Monseigneur."

The object suggested by Mons. Turgot as the first wish of France, was the subjugation of the colonies by England after a contest, which was to effect the ruin of all their resources; in order that England might lose all the advantages before derived from them—in peace by the increase of her commerce—in war by the addition of their strength.

The information contained in this letter, assures the government of France, that in the estimation of the writer "thirty thousand British troops would be competent to our speedy subjugation: it is therefore recommended, "that the best means which policy can suggest, should be employed to prevent the English from ever having more than 25 thousand men here." But to that amount, from its specification, there seems to have been no objection."

If thirty thousand men were sufficient for our complete subjugation, what means more effectual "for the ruin of all our resources" could have been devised, than for us to have been continually harassed by a force, deficient only by one sixth part of what was deemed competent for that subjugation? Such amongst other things were the services "that France had done, and meant to do for us," and yet we were to be censured for our jealousy of a power, which it is admitted "we had the most reason to fear."—"Qu'ils ont le plus raison de craindre."

The effects of the independence of the U. States in producing "a complete revolution in all the political and commercial relations between Europe and America," which also Turgot had suggested as cause of apprehension, seem not to have made an equal impression on the mind of the writer; because in his opinion, "the jealousies between the provinces (the seeds of which are already sown) will have divided them into as many different interests, as states so that no one of them will be to be feared." The event, therefore, which Turgot thought "infinitely probable" was matter of little anxiety to the writer: he consequently presses the indirect supplies, of which Turgot had spoken; but still in such measure as might only "lessen the hardships of war," and prevent us from succumbing. "True it is (said he) it will cost us some millions, but it will secure the point, which "above all things" was to be guarded against, and it would be laid out in effecting an object which above all others had long been the favorite object of France, that is "in annihilating the power of England, which despoiled of her colonies, without a navy, and without commerce, would lose her importance, and leave France without a rival to pursue her plans for subjugating the whole world."

Who that now looks back, and retraces the scenes then passing by the lights, which time has since disclosed: who that considers the power, by which we were openly assailed on the one hand, and the insidious views with which a seeming support was afforded on the other: who that estimates the disproportion of our means to contravene dangers so great, can do otherwise than acknowledge, with the illustrious character, who then guided our affairs, that our cause was indeed favored of Heaven, or it could not have succeeded as it did.

Such being the plan of policy prescribed by France to herself in relation to our country at that early period, let us proceed in briefly tracing such other parts of her conduct towards us, as have been since well ascertained, down to the commencement of her late revolution, when, as some had fondly persuaded themselves, France was regenerated and a new era began. Thus we shall be able to discern, whether her subsequent conduct indicated a departure from her previous principles.

LONDON, Jan. 1808.
We have made some for from the papers received by burgh mails. Two Danish ships, which after having effected a landing on Christiania, were blocked by the British fleet in Fredericksward, and shelter in Copenhagen, and gain sailed to intercept any of the Danish vessels which were or merchant vessels which were. It is much to be regretted, that a Danish squadron has no been sent to Copenhagen. There was no Danish fleet in the Baltic. It is not improbable, may remain in the winter. We hope that a force hold these Danish ships, and speedily be sent to that quarter. The Danish government, limited to render the intercom territories and this country, but impossible. It has very severe restrictions upon its commerce. All letters, either addressed to foreign places, or to inspection.

The prevailing opinion among the American merchants is, that the U. S. as soon as the British reach that country will proceed with England. The British does not hesitate to opinion that a war between the two countries cannot be avoided if it is not revoked. Now as we have authority of one of his majesty's Ministers, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, of these provisions of these orders, and literally enforced, lay our account to a rupture. We have as yet no intelligence of the actual receipt in council.

We have learnt that a vessel at Bristol, from N. York, has been said to bring letters of the 12th ult. from Washington, announcing that the act for the Non Importation has already stated was its operation on the 14th month. The same letters from Monroe and Mr. Rose had not reached the seat of government, consequently in passing the act legislature could not have been by any representations of the American merchants.

In the course of the last session, one of the deputies, Mr. Rose would tend to the relations subsisting between the United States and to produce some more orders in council. But a noble lord did not allow long to remain, for he immediately, that Mr. Rose's mission to the case of the Chesapeake, had no authority to make or enter into any discussion to the orders of council.

January 1808.
A vessel was yesterday arrived to convey count M. de Metternich, from M. de Metternich, to London. He was expected this morning.

Notwithstanding the large held by the Ministry connected with government, a direct offer of negotiation has been made to ministers of the Austrian Empire. To this it is understood that they have replied that they were desirous of knowing the emperor of the French proposals. They at the same time the question could not possibly be all of the discussion.

BALTIMORE.
Arrived, ship North from Tonnigen, and 46 d (Eng.) Captain T. left 11. The captain of the ship was received there that immediately got under way. He brought neither passengers, nor cargo, fearing he might be seized.

It was reported at Dartmouth for peace was about England and France.

PHILADELPHIA.
ARRIVED, brig from Matanzas, the ship Paragon. Hail for Alexandria. The

attack the British islands to dislodge the British continental possessions is in favor of the following manner. He then proceeds to say that if war she should employ which policy may suggest from ever having a thousand man here, thirty thousand in the, to wit, the army of the exceeded fifteen thousand, or six thousand ten thousand. Should the whole one third, could be done. entered into too far will pardon the length used solely by the anxiety your desires, and to useful as in my power the manner, in which the memoir of Mrs. of himself been despoised could scarcely his letter bears, in vast relation to the suggestion. the policy of France every thing that passing, however, every a suspicion, that they characterized agent information minute in its selection of manner and from a suspicion "et pour gneur." by Mons. Turgot as was the subjugation and after a contest, ruin of all their England might lose all arrived from them—in her commerce—in their strength. in this letter, of France, that in the "thirty thousand competent to our is therefore recommended means which policy employed to prevent saving more than 25, out to that amount, here seems to have were sufficient for, what means more of all our resources" than for us to have by a force, deficiency of what was demagoguery? Such as the services "that ant to do for us," and for our jealousy of itted "we had the Quis on the plus pendence of the U. complete revolution commercial relations America," which also cause of apprehension an equal impression; because in his between the province (already sown) will many different in one of them will event, therefore, infinitely probable" to the writer: he direct supplies, of but still in such esen the hardships from succumbing. cost us some million, which "a guarded against, affecting an object along been the fact is "in annihilating which despoiled of vy, and without importance, and al to pursue her ole world." and retraces the ights, which time at considers the henly assailed on ous views with he disproportion dangers so great, wledge, with the en guided our af- indeed favored of eceeded as it did? y prescribed by to our country at oceed in briefly her conduct re- well ascertain- ment of her late had fondly per- was regenerated we shall be able equent conduct previous pri-

LONDON, Jan. 12.

We have made some further extracts from the papers received by the Copenhagen mails. Two Danish sail of the burgh mails, which after having effected their escape from Christiansand, where they had been blockaded by capt. Stopped, took shelter in Fredericksward, arrived in Copenhagen roads in safety. They have again sailed to intercept any British cruisers or merchant vessels which might be in the Baltic. It is much to be regretted that an English squadron has not remained off Copenhagen. There was nothing to prevent it. The Baltic is still open, and it is not improbable may remain so during the winter. We hope that a force sufficient to hold these Danish ships in check will speedily be sent to that quarter.

The Danish government seems determined to render the intercourse between its territories and this country not only difficult but impossible. It has imposed some very severe restrictions upon correspondence. All letters, either coming from or addressed to foreign places, are to be subject to inspection.

The prevailing opinion among the American merchants is, that the government of the U. S. as soon as the orders in council reach that country will prohibit all intercourse with England. The American minister does not hesitate to give it as his opinion that a war between the two countries cannot be avoided if these orders are not revoked. Now as we have the official authority of one of his majesty's ministers the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that all the provisions of these orders will be strictly and literally enforced, we must lay our account to a rupture with America. We have as yet no intelligence from that country of the actual receipt of the orders in council.

We have learnt that a vessel has arrived at Bristol, from N. York, after a quick passage. She is said to bring intelligence that letters of the 12th ult had been received from Washington, announcing that congress had passed an act for rendering more efficient the Non Importation Act, which, as we have already stated was to commence its operation on the 14th of the same month. The same letters state that Mr. Monroe and Mr. Rose had arrived, but had not reached the seat of government, consequently in passing the act, the American legislature could not have been influenced by any representations of our government.

In the course of the last interview which the American merchants had with lord Bathurst, one of the deputation took occasion to express an hope that the mission of Mr. Rose would tend to remove the differences subsisting between the two countries and to produce some modification of the orders in council. But in this hope the noble lord did not allow the deputation long to remain, for he immediately observed, that Mr. Rose's mission related solely to the case of the Chesapeake, and that he had no authority to make any proposition, or enter into any discussion with regard to the orders of council.

January 11.

A vessel was yesterday in waiting at Dover to convey count Meir the Austrian officer who brought the late dispatches from M de Metternich, to Calais or Boulogne. He was expected to leave town this morning.

Notwithstanding the intemperate language held by the Monitor, persons nearly connected with government affirm that a direct offer of negotiation from France has been made to ministers through the medium of the Austrian ambassador at Paris. To this it is understood our government replied that they were willing to open a negotiation as soon as an equitable basis should be agreed upon, and that they were desirous of knowing what basis the emperor of the French was inclined to propose. They at the same time premised that the question of maritime right could not possibly be allowed to make part of the discussion.

BALTIMORE, March 14.

Arrived, ship North America, Tucker, from Tonningen, and 46 days from Dartmouth (Eng.) Captain T. left Dartmouth 26th Jan. The accounts, of the Embargo in America was received there that morning, when he immediately got under weigh and beat out. He brought neither papers nor letters from England, fearing he might fall in with French cruisers.

It was reported at Dartmouth that negotiation for peace was about commencing between England and France.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.

ARRIVED, brig Confidence, Freeman, from Matanzas. Left there, Feb. 25, the sch'r Paragon. Hains, to sail in 2 days for Alexandria. The schooner Leander, of

Boston, in 4 or 5 days for Philadelphia, and a Portland brig going in as he came out. On Wednesday last, off Chingoteague, saw a ship's mast newly broke off and a pilot boat's skiff adrift.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16.

A letter from Amsterdam, dated Jan 9, says, "The French are now acting upon the late imperial decree. Vessels that have been visited by English cruisers detained in England, or put into an English port through stress of weather lose the protection of their flag, and will be sequestered, on their arrival at a French port, or captured by a vessel of that nation. This decree applies to all the countries under the control of France; yet we do not think our government will concur in so severe a measure."

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

There appears to be three candidates for the Governor's chair in Pennsylvania. The Federal Republicans have nominated JAMES ROSS, of Pittsburg; the Quids have set up JOHN SPAYD, of Reading; and the Democrats have determined to adhere to SIMON SNYDER. Great will be the contest. Bal. Fed. Gaz.

To a commercial friend we are indebted for the following extract, dated

CADIZ, Jan. 13, 1808.

"Since the 25th of Dec. near 20,000 bbls. of flour have fallen in, principally destined for Portugal, and not being allowed to enter any port of that kingdom by the British blockading squadron, have proceeded on here. Notwithstanding these arrivals, and that many more may be expected, I do not apprehend that flour will fall much; the wants of this country, between this and next harvest, will be considerable; and those of Portugal which must be supplied from here are still greater and should an army assemble before Gibraltar, of which there is some appearance, every species of provisions must advance considerably. The only sales which I have effected as yet, have been 3000 barrels of flour of those arrived at Algeiras, and deliverable there at twelve hard dollars and a half per barrel, and I am of opinion that about this price may be calculated on. Our markets having been for some time bare of tobacco, and our fabrics very low, added to which the major part of the late arrivals having fallen into my hands, I was enabled to obtain the advance price of twenty five hard dollars per quintal, for near 400 hogsheads to my consignment, and I since understand that the several parcels in existence, say near 250 hogsheads more, have been taken by government at the same price. It is not probable, however, that any thing near this price can be calculated on. I think, however, that should circumstances permit shipments of any articles from America, that tobacco will be one of the safest articles for some time, unless a large parcel should fall in. The fabrics here are now supplied for four months."

RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS.

[The following article upon this important subject we have translated from a late French paper. It is remarkable to observe the intrinsic difficulties and artificial embarrassments which have been started to prevent the enjoyment of a natural right. The belligerent powers have ransacked their faculties of invention, to shackle with difficulties the enjoyment of the benefits of navigation exercised by neutrals. But, as strength generally overcomes right, and as from their conduct and declarations, they are resolved not to allow us neutrality, the United States have justly adopted strong measures to secure their interests.—Com. Adv.]

As the period has arrived when the emperor of Russia proclaimed anew the principles of the armed neutrality, that monument of the wisdom of the empress Catherine, and engaged never to deviate from that system, it is proper to examine its ground, and from thence we may form an opinion of its consequence.

"Every vessel shall be allowed to sail from port to port and along the coasts of the belligerent powers.

"Goods belonging to the subjects of the belligerents, shall be freely transported in neutral bottoms, excepting contraband articles, (which are mutually defined and fixed by prior acts, with respect to arms and warlike apparatus.)

"To determine what is meant by a blockaded port, this term is not to be applied, but to one where there exists an evident risk in entering on account of the disposition of the force which is employed to carry on the operations.

"These principles will serve as directions in the proceedings upon the legality of prizes."

These principles, which display a vigorous justice and a strict equality between the maritime powers, were never disputed, until the empress Catherine had the honor first to do it. Busch has given a list of thirty-five commercial decrees, concluded between 1642 & 1780, all founded on the same principles. The Eng-

lish themselves acted agreeable to them to the end of the sixteenth century, under the reign of Elizabeth, when the Hollanders captured several English ships, loaded with goods belonging to Spanish subjects, then at war with Holland. The queen of England demanded redress for the insult offered to her flag, and immediately had stopped four Holland cruisers.

In 1778, France, by its treaties with the United States, re-established and adopted the most important principles of the maritime neutrality, and particularly, that the flag should protect all merchandize.

The declaration of the empress Catharine was regarded by all the powers of the continent as a benefit, and as a mark of justice, applicable both to governments and individuals. Even the British cabinet did not dare to question its propriety in the official answer which was returned to it. They merely declared that their conduct should be conformable to the most just and best established principles of the laws of nations, and that the most strict orders had been given to respect the flag of her Imperial majesty. Then it appeared dangerous to provoke those powers by rejecting laws adopted by them all; it was only when England had become the ruling maritime power, that she treated these principles as innovations, hostile to the honor of the British flag, and prejudicial to the commercial interests of England.

PROCLAMATION.

IT is hereby made known, That the commissioners appointed to superintend an election in ward No. 2, to supply a vacancy in the Common Council, have made due returns to me, from which it appears that JOHN SUTTON is elected.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Corporation, this 15th day of March, 1808.

CUTHBERT POWELL,

MAYOR.

BALL.

THE last BALL will be held at GORDON'S TAVERA on Friday evening next. Those ladies who received tickets to the first are requested to attend without further invitation, as no tickets will be issued.

The Managers.

March 15.

FOR SALE,

To any gentleman from the southward, Two likely young NEGRO FELLOWS, and a BOY about twelve years old.—Enquire of the Editor of the Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

March 16.

3t

FOR SALE,

On a credit or will be exchanged for Property or Ground Rents in Alexandria.

A snug well enclosed Farm near Leesburg. Several do. in Fairfax, on one of which is a tavern and good stand for a store.

One do. in the county of Alexandria.—Half the latter is in Timber principally Chesnut.

Enquire of the

PRINTER.

March 16.

3t.

N. HINGSTON,

FAIRFAX-STREET, ALEXANDRIA,

HATH ON HAND,

Fresh Seeds of Orchard Grass, Timothy, Herds Grass, Rye Grass, Burnett, St. Foine, Lucern, Trifolium, Peruvian Grass.

And will receive by Capt. Hand,

A SUPPLY OF RED CLOVER.

Also, a general assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds, Coriander, Arrise, Carraway, Dill Fennell, Millet, Rape, Maw, Canary, a variety of Bulbos Roots, Flowering Plants & Shrubs, Lombardy Poplars, Catalpas, Asparagus Plants, with all kinds of Garden Utensils, best Pruning Knives, the American Gardener, and Kennedy's Treatise on Planting and Gardening, Flower Pots of all sorts, Chimney Ornaments, and a handsome assortment of China, Glass, and Queens Ware, with all kinds of Groceries, &c. &c.

I want to Hire till January next,

A NEGRO MAN, that can come well recommended, to work in a garden.

March 15.

dlw&lawt1stMy

FINE ARTS.

I. Bell and Son,

TEACHERS OF DRAWING & PAINTING

AMBITIOUS to obtain the patronage of the respectable inhabitants of Alexandria, inform them, that they have taken a room in Fairfax street, opposite to Mr. Gregg's, silversmith, for the purpose of teaching the above accomplishments. Terms for teaching the use of Indian Ink and Water Colors, 6 dollars per quarter—and for Oil Colors, ten dollars.

To commence on Monday March 21, 1808.

March 14

FIFTY HOGSHEADS

Choice Jamaica Spirits,

FOR SALE BY

Catlett and Fisk.

January 11.

WHEREAS THOMAS PATTEN hath, by his petition in writing, applied to the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congress, for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district aforesaid, and has stated therein that he is in actual confinement in the jail bounds of Alexandria county at the suit of Charles Alexander's administratrix, and being unable to discharge the said claim with others against him, has offered to deliver up to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal and mixed—Notice is therefore given, to the creditors of the said Thomas Patten, that on Saturday, 19th inst. between the hours of nine and three o'clock of the same day, at the court house in Alexandria the oath of an insolvent debtor will be administered to the said Thomas Patten, and a trustee appointed agreeably to the said act of congress, unless cause be then & there shewn to the contrary,

By order of the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, this 16th day of March, 1808.

G. Dencaie, C. C.

March 16.

3t.

The famous young JACK

MIRANDA,

WILL stand at Arlington every day except Saturday, when he will be removed to Mr. Jacobs's, at Cameron, and be let to Mares at Six Dollars, if paid by the first of August, (if not, Ten Dollars will be required) and Fifty Cents to groom.

MIRANDA is four years old, of great size and figure, and promises to equal his celebrated sire Columbus, now standing in the county of Stafford. Miranda's dam was by the Knight of Malta, out of an imported Jennett. Columbus by the Knight Dam by the Royal Gift, out of an imported Maltese Jennett.

The elegant and thorough-bred Horse

POTOMAC,

WILL stand at the same places & times, and be let at the very low price of Four Dollars if paid in season by the first of August; if not, Eight Dollars will be required; and Fifty Cents to groom.

POTOMAC's blood and figure are so well known as to need no description—his colts now growing will prove his value. At the close of the season he will be for sale or barter for mules or horses, and would make a very capital horse to carry to the western country, as his blood is in the highest demand—his appearance inferior to no blood-horse whatever.

William Birch.

Arlington, March 13. (16) law3w

Land for Sale at Auction.

WILL be sold at Public Sale at a credit of 12 and 3 years, on Monday 23th day of March next, upon the premises, the following tract of LAND; to wit

One Tract containing 374 acres, laying in Fairfax county upon the Ox road, adjoining the lands of Edward Washington and about 2½ miles from the town of Occoquan. This Tract is all in wood, lies level and is well watered, and at least one half is valuable meadow land.

ALSO,

An undivided moiety of a tract in the county of Prince William, containing 150 acres, whereon George Mills now lives, immediately upon the river and 2 miles above the town of Occoquan, will be sold the following day being the 29th day of March.

ALSO,

One other tract on the following day, being the 30th day of March,

Containing about 200 acres.—This land is under cultivation, lies well, is well watered and is under rent from year to year, at 1500 wt. tobacco per year. It lies adjoining the Lands of Wm. Grant in Prince William county, in a good neighbourhood, about 18 miles from the town of Occoquan, and 15 from Dumfries. The purchaser can not have possession of this tract before the 1st of Jan. 1809.

ALSO,

Will be sold the following day on the premises, being the 31st day of March,

One other Tract of Land containing 200 acres, immediately at Bladensburg upon Occoquan river, and 15 miles above the town of Occoquan, this land is well improved has good buildings calculated for a tavern, store and distillery, with convenient out-houses.

Indisputable titles will be given the purchaser, to each of these tracts, on the first payment being made, the purchasers giving a trust deed on all the premises to secure the payment of the other two thirds.

N. Ellicott.

Occoquan, Feb. 16, [15]

ALMANACS for 1808,

Just published and for sale, by

Couton and Stewart.

March 12.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor to the estate of Col. Thomas Blackburn, deceased, respectfully requests those who have claims against the estate, to lodge them properly authenticated, in the hands of Robert I. Taylor, of Alexandria, or John M. Peyton, of Dumfries, attorney at law, who will forward them immediately to the subscriber. Those persons indebted to the deceased, will please make payment to either the above mentioned gentlemen, or

F. Blackburn.

Hippen Lodge, Jan. 2. out

THE SUBSCRIBERS

After clearance of bringing the affairs of the late firm of THOMPSON and VEITCH, to a final close, OFFER FOR SALE the following

REAL PROPERTY, viz.

THREE comfortable Dwelling House with elegant stores, on the south side of King, between Fairfax and Royal streets, lots extending back 175 feet; at present occupied by Joseph Janney, James Russell, and James R. Riddle and Co. The situation is considered to be amongst the best for business in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side of King-street, near the corner of King and Pitt-streets, occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 56 feet on Pitt-street, extending back 119 feet, and bounded on the south by an alley, on which is a shed occupied by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street, between Fairfax and Royal streets, occupied by William Lovering.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each side of said house. Their situation for business equal to any unimproved property in town.

That large commodious and brick tavern, in George-Town, with all the buildings and improvements attached thereto, situated on the main street leading from the public ferry; occupied by Joseph Semmes.

Three handsome three story brick dwell houses, with brick stables and carriage houses, being part of the six buildings, situated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well finished brick dwelling house, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, late the property of Van Rutherford, with a large garden and the corner storehouse on same lot, situate near the centre of the main street.

Also, a ten-yard with sundry improvements, a comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoining, very handsomely situated, &c. Late the property of George Hite.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main street, at present occupied by Charles Foulk.

And a vacant lot on the main street, in a central situation for business.

For particular information respecting the above property in Charles-Town, application may be made to William Tate, Esq. of that place, or to Henry St. George Tucker, Esq. of Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, containing 400 acres, situate near the Gum Spring late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract there are two settlements and about 60 acres in cultivation, the rest of the land well timbered; the new turnpike road will pass thro' a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lewis living near the Gum-Spring, will show this to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 196 acres, in Frederick county, about four miles from Winchester and near the lands belonging to Judge Holmes. For particulars apply to Henry St. George Tucker, Esq.

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, near the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 500 acres, in Randolph county, being part of an old military survey, on the south side of Glad Creek, considered to be of excellent quality. This tract is situated in a thickly settled part of that country, and contiguous to the main road leading from Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Cheat-river.

One other tract named Fertility, of 263 acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania; situated on the Monongahela river, and binding thereon for 3-4 of a mile, about one quarter of a mile below Casner's ferry, and 4 miles above Purkinson's ferry. A large proportion is rich bottom land, with a valuable orchard of sugar trees and about 60 acres in cultivation. The main road from Union-Town to Pittsburg passes close by this land.

Any part of the above described property we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates, on the following terms, viz. One fifth in hand, and the residue in three or four equal annual payments; the purchaser giving bonds with security on the premises.

JONAH THOMPSON,

RICHARD VEITCH.

ALMANACS for 1808,

just published and for sale, by

Cotton and Stewart.

Landing and for Sale.

From the brig *Favorite*, capt. John Stacey:
4 bales Russia SHEETING,
3 do. RAVENS DUCK
12 do. ALMONDS
2 hds. COFFEE
30 bla. new RUM

John G. Ladd.

Also from brig *Ruth*, capt. Tobey,
34 bls. and 2 hds. RUM
Lined, Spermaceti and Tanners' OIL
SOAL LEATHER, CODFISH in boxes
SALMON in barrels
A quantity of SHOES, &c.
FOR SALE AS ABOVE.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS Joseph Deane and Zachariah Gardner, have set up a claim by a deed of trust or other conveyance made to them by Daniel M'Carty, for a part of the Mount Azar tract of Land in our possession—This is to caution all persons from purchasing; as the said Daniel M'Carty could have no title in any part of the Land until a general division of the estate of the late Daniel M'Carty takes place.

Sarah M'Carty,
John W. Bronaugh.

March 3 dim.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the service of the subscriber, on Thursday night last,

A NEGRO MAN, named ANTHONY, (commonly called TONEY)—He is about 38 years of age, 6 feet high, a likely well looking fellow, formerly a stevedore in Alexandria, his cloaths not known.—Whoever secures him in any jail in Virginia, or the district of Columbia, shall receive a reward of Thirty Dollars, if out of the state of Virginia, or the district of Columbia—FIFTY DOLLARS and all reasonable expenses will be paid if brought home.

William H. Tebbs.

Dumfries, March 12.

N. B. Masters of vessels and others are forewarned to harbor or carry him off at their peril.

Land for Sale at Auction.

WILL be sold at Public Sale at a credit of 12 and 3 years, on Tuesday 22d day of March next upon the premises, the following tract of LAND; to wit

One Tract containing 374 acres, lying in Fairfax county upon the Ox road, adjoining the lands of Edward Washington and about 24 miles from the town of Occoquan. This Tract is all in wood, lies level and is well watered, and at least one half is valuable meadow land.

ALSO,

An undivided moiety of a tract in the county of Prince William, containing 130 acres, whereon George Mills now lives, immediately upon the river and 2 miles above the town of Occoquan, will be sold the following day being the 23d day of March.

ALSO,

One other tract on the following day, being the 24th day of March, containing about 200 acres.—This land is under cultivation, lies well, is well watered and is under rent from year to year, at 1500 wt. tobacco per year. It lies adjoining the Lands of Wm. Grant in Prince William county, in a good neighbourhood, about 18 miles from the town of Occoquan and 15 from Dumfries. The purchaser can not have possession of this tract before the 1st of Jan. 1809.

ALSO,

Will be sold the following day on the premises, being the 25th day of March,

One other Tract of Land containing 200 acres, immediately at Bland's ford upon Occoquan river, and 15 miles above the town of Occoquan; this land is well improved has good buildings calculated for a tavern, store and distillery, with convenient out-houses.

Inalienable titles will be given the purchaser, to each of these tracts, on the first payment being made, the purchasers giving a trust deed on all the premises to secure the payment of the other two thirds.

N. Ellicott.

Occoquan, Feb. 10, 1815

TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place whereon he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a complete set of Tools; a Dwelling House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich land.—From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad-Creek.

December 9.—(15.)

N. B. If I don't rent the fine stand, will give good wages to a young man, or a man with a family.

T. B. M.

The American Artillerist's Companion,

ELEMENTS OF ARTILLERY,
By LOUIS DE TOUSSARD,
Late Lieut. col. commandant of the 2d reg
and inspector of artillery of the U. S.
No 1st and 2d of the above work
FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY.

King-street.

March 15.

Mount Washington for Sale.

I will sell my FARM in Fairfax county, and give immediate possession. It is less than three miles from Alexandria, and six from the George-Town ferry—the distance from the projected bridge will be less—the house stands on an elevated hill, and overlooks the City, Alexandria, the river, with the shore, and hills of Maryland. The house which I erected, and is neatly finished, consists of a center house two stories high, and wings of one, joined to it, by circular corridors, the north wing contains 2 small rooms, the front of it, and the corridor adjoining, intended for a green house, this leads to a drawing room—a dining room separated from it by the passage and stair-case, is next to the south corridor which contains 2 closets, and leads to the kitchen—two small rooms in this wing with the kitchen—a pump of excellent water at the door. The second story of the center house contains 3 chambers and a dressing room, with fire places—a large closet adjoins the dining room—one of the same size opens on the stair case, both fitted up with shelves—a store room in the garret, and cupola on the house top, from whence is seen a delightful, variegated landscape, completes the description of the mansion house. A neat cottage accommodates laborers, and there are stables, a carriage house, and ice house; the farm contains 103 acres, 70 enclosed and cultivated, the rest in wood; this place boasts the finest collection of fruit that I have seen, besides every other sort; the list given to me was 800 apples, 800 peaches, and 300 cherry trees: I have added several hundred of the best kinds.—The garden consists of 12 large squares, the soil enriched and borders filled with fruit trees, and bushes; it is surrounded by a live cedar hedge, which also extends on each side of the house: the former proprietor possessed much taste, and collected many ornamental trees and shrubs, which are judiciously disposed about the grounds. The soil is suitable for grass, and the portion of ground devoted to timothy and clover, yield an abundant crop; it produced good wheat and oats last year, and I think with small expense may be rendered productive. Those who wish a residence, where health will be preserved, and convenience of intercourse with Alexandria, George-Town, and the seat of government, will find all combined in Mount-Washington. I will shew the premises and impart the terms of sale, upon applications by letters directed to the Post-Office, Alexandria.

Eliza P. Law.

March 15.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Farming implements, an ox cart, two bar-shear ploughs with harness, one shovel do. one iron toothed harrow, two scythes and cradles, spades, picks, &c.

SALT, &c.

TURK'S Island,
St. Ubes,
Ground Allum,
& Liverpool fine,
SUGAR in hds. and barrels.
COFFEE, by tierce or bag.
Imperial and } TEA.
Young Hyson }
N. E. RUM, in barrels.
WHISKEY, in do.
FISH in barrels, &c. &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY

A. LINDO.

N. B. Family FLOUR as usual.

March 13. 2awtf.

FOR SALE,

Or to be RENTED for one or more years; THE whole of the REAL ESTATE belonging to Pressley Carr Lane, lying in and adjacent to the town of Centreville, in Fairfax county.

This property consists of the well known TAVERN now occupied by Mr. Adam Mitchell.

The STORE HOUSE now in the occupancy of Mr. Daniel Harrington—and from eight hundred to a thousand acres of good FARMING LAND, at present in the possession of Mr. Carr W. Lane, and Mr. Walter Locker, which will be disposed of in separate tracts or entire.

It is presumed that any person disposed to buy or rent any of the above property will first view the same and judge for themselves—a further description is therefore unnecessary.

Mr. Lane would take a small proportion in Negroes.

Harrison Fitzhugh.

Fairfax County Oct. 25. law

Printing in all its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING and FAIRFAX-STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA:
HAS FOR SALE,
An assortment of WINES,
SPIRITS, GROCERIES, &c.
Consisting of

MADEIRA
Port
Sherry
Lisbon
Malaga
Teneriffe &
Cork

WINE

Old St. Estephe Medoc, Jarret, in case one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very dd
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogheads Havana honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder
Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
Hyson-Skin and
Souchong

TEAS

of good quality

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, B. more and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.

Clover-seed, (Penn. warranted)
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pine to; pepper; ginger, race and ground; onion pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley London and Philadelphia mustard; black salt; starch; fig blue; floutant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twines; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohn gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble seeds; chewing tobacco; best Havana cigars.

Muscadel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and clovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete. He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities, Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson-Skin, and

Souchong

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality

MADEIRA,

Busellos,

Sherry,

Lisbon,

Teneriffe,

Malaga, and Port

Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy, Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use, Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincennes, and New

England Rum, Holland Gin, Irish and country Whiskey, Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar, Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pineapples, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground Ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dye and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, indigo, allum, copperas, madder, and spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, and English and country made gunpowder, cigars and smoking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's snuff in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper, demijohns, &c. &c. with generally everything in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of at the very lowest terms

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. MUEL SNOWDEN,
(For the Proprietor.)

VOL VIII.

Sales at
On every Tues
WILL I
At the Vendue Stor
Water
A Variety of Dry C
Particulars of which
the bills of the day—
which are on limita
which are establish
viewed and purchas
and prices.

P. G.
State Lotter
For the promotion o
purposes, positiv
on
First Tuesday
Payment of prizes
Legislature.

HIGHES
1
1
2
4
7

And a very consid
prizes—less than two
The tickets a
sale at R. GRAY'S b

HEMP F

I HAVE on hand, t
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to sell for cash, or on
Br

December 30th

WA
A middle aged wo
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Sept. 9.

PRO
CUT AND

PROFILE
PHONE IN GOLD
NEXT door to M
King-Street, ne
Queen Tavern.
January 13.

TEN
Choice Coge
8 hds. West-in
10 qr. casks L. F
15 casks Rice,
105 St. James Marine

For Sale by

November 19.

JAMES S

Offers, for
25 hogheads M
70 bags green C
15 hogheads we
5 pipes Cogniac
12 quarter casks
12 bales Tennesse

And
A general assortm
Spurious Liquors,

BRYAN

HAS F
10 pipes old por
5 do. Madeira
30 quarter casks
12 do. particular
15 do. Malaga
15 pipes old co
5 do. 4th proof
5 hds. 3d pro
4 do. first qual
6 do. green co
7 do. allum
10 do. brown su
20 bags piment
15 do. pepper
20 ches. young
10 do. hyson sk
5 do. Imperial
100 bags green c
10 kegs madder
10 do. ground g
20 do. raisins
100 lbs. bacon, 1

quantity of fine
all times he has
mixture on hand—
wishes—all of whic
frequent terms.